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arth-Carolina Standard

ILLIAM W. HOLDEN. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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The Standard.

RALEIGH: FRIDAY, MAY 22, 1863.

The Latest News. ROM VIRGINIA.—The situation of affairs on the

pahannock was unchanged at last advices. sharp cavalry skirmish occurred near Suffolk last Sunday, in which we killed twelve and caped twenty-six of the enemy, with a loss of but killed and two slightly wounded on our part. FROM THE WEST .- All is quiet in the vicinity of

The news from Mississippi is confused and unsatactory. A dispatch from Gen. Joseph E. Johnon, states that Lt. Gen. Pemberton was attacked the enemy on the morning of the 15th instant. ar Edwards' Depot, and after nine hours fighting as compelled to fall back behind the Big Black .dwards' Depot is on the Big Black, 18 miles from icksburg and 22 miles from Jackson.

Later telegrams say that the battle was fought on sturday the 16th inst., at Baker's Creek, twenty les west of Jackson-that the enemy were badly esten and only succeeded at last in driving back ar army by dint of overwhelming numbers, being receipt of constant-reinforcements from Jackson. fen. Pemberton estimates our loss at three thouand and that of the enemy at treble that number.
Tilghman was killed in the battle. Our forces re said to have numbered twelve thousand, and night against two army corps numbering at least the agregate twenty four thousand men. We re ignorant as to the number of troops which contute Gen. Johnston's army for the defence of icksburg, but are confident that he will do his hole duty and make the best possible use of the sources at his command.

From the United States .- The news from the North is uninteresting.

The government, finding that the conscription

aw is practically defeated by the proviso granting lischarges on the payment of \$300, Stanton has dended that that clause is simply permissive—not nandatory, and that it is optional with him to regive the money or reject it. The President concurs this view and the clause of the act selling eximptions at \$300, will be henceforth practically ig-nored. The law will be enforced as a war measure n future and not for revenue. Northern papers admit a loss at Fredericksburg

not less than 22,000, and say the rebel loss was

We learn from a friend just from Richmond, that 6,500 wounded soldiers brought to that place rom Fredericksburg, 2,300 are said to be North-This shows what troops did the ghting.

ATTENTION !- It will be seen by the advertisement f Capt. Landis, that he will soon make another ound in this Congressional District for conscripts. col. Mallett also gives notice that conscripts employed in cutting wood and cross-ties for Railroads, nust report to Camp Holmes.

PAY THE SOLDIERS !- A soldier writes us from Vilmington that he believes the government furnshes money to may the soldiers their bounty and rages, but that it is sometimes three months before hey can get their wages and bounty from the navmasters. Is this so? Our soldier friend complains of a lean purse and hard times, and says the families of soldiers like himself would be benefitted by prompt payment of their wages. This is true. The wages of the soldiers ought not to be withheld one day after they are due. They are little enough in all conscience, and ought to be paid promptly.

MAJ. BLACKNALL.-It was reported, soon after the battle of Chancellorsville, that this gallant officer, belonging to the 23d N. C. regiment, was among the killed. We are glad to learn from a friend that this report is unfounded. Maj. Blacknall was taken prisoner while leading a charge on the enemy, and s now in Washington City, not much hurt. He was treated with much kindness by Gen. Sickles. who furnished him a horse to ride.

THE GARRISON AT SALIBBURY .- The two companies which have been for some time past at this place to guard prisoners, have been removed, and sent, we understand, to Weldon. All the pris-oners, we learn, have been removed to Richmond. -Salisbury Watchman.

For which let us be duly thankful.

Our correspondent "G." has furnished us with in interesting account of the part borne by Rameur's Brigade in the late battles. We should be glad to hear from him often.

We conversed a day or two since with a refugee from Washington, who informed us that if General Hill had maintained the siege of that place a few days longer, the forces of the enemy would have been compelled to surrender. Their supplies were cut off, and they were suffering. Their harm was great when it was known that Gen. Hill had invested the place, and their joy was correspondingly great when they heard that he had raised the seige. The people in that quarter have suffered immensely by the movement. It provoked the enemy to increase the rigors of military law .-Much property has been destroyed, many slaves have escaped, and the people of Washington who would not take the oath have been driven out.

We are under obligations to Gov. Vance for a number of Northern papers, taken from the mail bags captured on the Chesapeake and Albemarle Canal by Capt. Elliott-among them the Tribune. Baltimore Sun and Clipper, Boston Herald New York Times, and Albany Evening Journal. Judging from the very handsome appearance of these papers and the number of advertisements they contain, we should say the people were prospering in the localities in which they are printed.

The Baltimore Clipper of May 12th says:

"The rebels appear to have withdrawn their forces from North Carolina and Eastern Virginia, to rein-free Lee on the Rappahannock, which relieves our mmands in those vicinities, and we may expect active spirit of Foster will very soon be at work the attainment of greater achievements in the old North State. Wilmington is a prize wanth

or, at may ue, he will be able to make demonstration in support of any movement on Charleston which Hunter intends making. The season for active work in all the South will soon be atever is to be done must be done spee-

Weekly

RA LEIGH, N. C., WEDNES DAY, MAY 27, 1863. Vol. XXIX.—No. 22.

Standard.

WHOLE NUMBER 1473.

A Handsome Achievement.

Capt. E. T. Elliott, who commands a company of Partisan Rangers, captured on Saturday last two Federal steamers in the Albemarle and Chesapeake canal, and succeeded in bringing them safely through the Sound to Franklin, on the Black Water, eluding on the way several of the enemy's gunboats.

A number of negroes, seeking Federal freedom, obtained temporary berths in the prizes en route for Franklin, but greatly to their chagrin, were soon restored to their owners. The steamers were severally styled the Emily and the Arrow. The former is a fine moving side-wheel steamer, and the latter a propeller. They were used on the canal between Norfolk and Albemarle Sound, Roanoke Island and other points. Capt. Elliott having matured his plan for seizing these vessels, accompanied by thirty of his men, succeeded first in capturing the propeller, in Currituck canal, without resistance. Her crew consisted of seven Yankees, one of whom is a Surgeon in the U. S. Navy.

Taking twelve of his men aboard the Arrow, the gallant Captain next headed for the Emily, who, insuspicious of danger, complacently awaited, two miles below, the arrival of her consort. The Captain of the Arrow was placed at her wheel and required to steer alongside the Emily as though nothing had happened. The plan was successful, and the latter also surrendered without a blow. Her crew numbered thirteen. The mails on board these vessels were forwarded to Gov. Vance, together with Capt. Elliott's report. Capt. E. arrived here yesterday with his prisoners. The machinery of the Arrow is very valuable, as is also that of the Emily. The hull of the latter is quite a prize, as she can be easily converted into an effective gun-

We publish to-day the Confederate States' tax law recently enacted. This measure will draw from the people of this State, in money and produce, about twenty millions of dollars. They will have to pay this year, in Confederate, State, and County taxes, about twenty-five millions-one-twentieth of the value of all the real and personal property in the

We noticed the fact in our last that Jackson, Mississippi, was in the hands of the enemy, and that our troops had retired from the place, in what direction was not known. It appears that a battle has been fought near that place between our troops under Gen. Pemberton, and the enemy, under Gen. Grant. We take it, from the accounts, that our forces were defeated. Our loss is said to be 8,000 killed and wounded: loss of the enemy not known. imminent danger. We do not know what number of Confederate troops there are in that quarter, nor do we know the force of the enemy, though it is stated that Grant had 40,000. It is also stated that he was reinforced during his fight with Pem-

In Virginia both armies are being largely reinforced. The Yankees have strongly fortified between the Pamunkey and Mattaponi, about forty miles from Richmond. Their position at that point is said to be already almost impregnable. It is strange that they were permitted to do this without interruption. It may be that the enemy contemplate an advance on Richmond from that point and from the Rappahannock at the same time. We may expect several sanguinary battles on a large scale in the course of a few weeks. The Confederates generally have had the good fortune to defeat the enemy in pitched battles, but thus far no practical result favorable to peace has been reached. If we whip them, they fall back, prepare for action, and fight us again. As the Enquirer says, they gain upon us "inch by inch and acre by acre." They ose no ground on which they have once planted their feet. It requires no spirit of prophecy to fore-tell the result, if they continue thus to gain upon us. Unless driven back at various points, and held back firmly, it looks as if they would at last overrun us. But we have great confidence in our armies and in the skill of our Generals, and we must hope for the best under all circumstances. "The race is not always to the swift, nor the battle to the

> For the Standard. NORTH-CAROLINA DEPOT,) RICHMOND, May 17, 1863.

W. W. Holden, Esq., Editor of Standard: DEAR SIR :- After much trouble and delay I have ucceeded in procuring a list of the North-Carolina oldiers now under treatment in this city. It is too voluminous for publication in your paper, but I hope to get it out in pamphlet form within a few days. In the meantime, please inform your readers that all enquiries addressed to this Depot in regard to the condition of their friends, will be promptly

I have just opened a "Home" is this city, in which all North-Carolina soldiers will be accommodated free of charge.

Every thing is being done for the comfort and relief of our wounded.

Very respectfully yours, &c., EDWARD WARREN. Surgeon General of North-Carolina.

For the Standard.

CAMP SOTH N. C. TTOOPS,) May 10th, 1863;

Mr. HOLDEN:-Please publish the following casualties of company D, 30th N. C. T., in the recent fight at Chancellorsville. Wesley Whelons, private killed, shot in head; Lieut J. E. Ferrell, wounded in hand; Corpl J C Ferrell, wounded in the ankle; private H C Allen, wounded severely in the arm; M F Allen, wounded slightly in the mouth; W N Bowlin, severely in the arm; C E Branton, on the cheek; F M Ferrell, severely in the arm; J R Forsyth, slightly in hand and leg; W. C Peed, severely in the hand; E Wilkins, in the leg; Wm Cooper,

slightly in the instep.

During the fight on Sunday, the 3d inst., the 30th regiment was called on to charge a line of the enenies breastworks, and our line of battle lacked some 75 vards of extending as far to the right as the Yankee lines; hence, my company being on the right of the regiment was exposed to the fire of some 850 or 1,000 men, besides the direct fire in front: notwithstanding this, they charged with daring fearlessness, and not a man wavered, except as they were shot down in the onward march until the "Yanks" fled in wild confusion. Mothers may justly be proud of such sons.

Respectfully yours, C. N. ALLEN, Capt. Co. D. 30th N. C. T.

NORTH-CAROLINA GRINDSTONES. - We have in the Courier office, for the examination of all interested a grindstone from the quarry in the Deep River region of North-Carolina. This stone has been used and approved in the Fayetteville (N. C.) Arsenal. and in other workshops. Several varieties are found, of which the one here exhibited is deemed the best for fine polishing and edging purposes .- NEAR FREDERICKSBURG, CAMP 20 INF.,) May 9, 1863.

It will be almost impossible for me to give you anything like a systematic account of the campaign just ended, which has cast new lustre on our already glorified arms. The opportunities of a subordinate line officer to get accurate accounts of the disposition of the different brigades and divisions, and the plan of battle, are few. He is only posted on the disposition of his own division, and often he does not even know of its position; so, in giving you an account of the campaign, I will confine my-

self to our own brigade only, and name only those other troops that occupied places that I am sure of.

On Tuesday, the 27th of April, we were on picket duty below Massaponix creek, above which the enemy creesed. We had been on duty five days, and were regaling ourselves on shad and herrings that were caught by thousands in the runs and creeks on our side of the river. We did have an idea that the enemy intended crossing, and that idea was conveyed to us in a rather curious way, that has been characteristic of Southern women ever since the war began. The river on the other side is dotted with the fine mansions of wealthy families; the females of these families, in many cases, have remained on the premises, and of course our eyes were often turned in that direction. The Yankee pickets watch these houses with rigid vigilance, and the ladies are not allowed to hold any converse whatever with this side of the river, nor even approach it without they are accompanied by some one of Lincoln's minions. But notwithstanding their vigilance, we have had many a sly wave of the handkerchief, and other evidence of their hearty good will. At one house, where some three or four females resided, early on Tuesday evening, two ladies crept down to the river, and made signs to us; they crossed two white sticks and peinted up the river, and then hastily left for the house when we pointed to the approaching cavalry picket. I told it to my comrades, but they laughed at me, thinking I was either trying to impose on them, or my mind had conjured up the sign. But, before the dawn of day, while the river was obscured by a heavy fog, my translation of the sign was verified. Sharp cracks from rifles were first heard about 3 o'clock, and by dawn it had increased to volleys, and about 8 o'clock we heard the well known Yankee cheer, and we knew the enemy had effected a landing, and our troops had fallen back to our fortifications. We remained on post, being below the line of the Yankee's operations, with only the creek between us and the left flank of the enemy. Their pickets then began to fire at us, which we of course returned, and a desultory firing was then kept up between us all day. They even ascended the up-per stories of the houses on the river bank, and fired at us, but failed to dislodge us from our pits, or drive us from the river. We remained at our posts till Thursday evening, when we were relieved and ordered to our position in the line of battle fronting the enemy, who had crossed. During Wednesday and Thursday, heavy artillery firing was kept up incessantly, and I thought I could hear occasional volleys of musketry, but I have been unable to learn that any infantry fighting occurred during the two days. The enemy appeared to be feeling for our position.

In the meantime, the enemy had crossed a heavy force at a ford of the Rappahannock, some fifteen miles above Fredericksburg-had driven Gen. Posey's brigade of Mississippians back, and were threatening the left flank of our position. It was also ascertained that only a small portion of Hooker's army had crossed here under the guns of their batteries on the Stafferd Heights, and that his main army was at our left flank. Our whole corps (Jackson's) received marching orders, and left at so'clock on Friday morning. Barksdale's brigade of Mississippians were left here to guard our ferti-While we were gone, they were attacked by a heavy force of the enemy and driven back, but the enemy were afterwards repulsed with great loss by Ewell's division, who were in striking distance, and our breastworks recovered. The enemy then

recrossed, but lost nearly a brigade of prisoners. By 12 o'clock Friday, we had arrived some 8 miles above Fredericksourg, where Anderson's division, who had been guarding the different fords of the Rappahannock, had made a stand. The enemy were just in front of us in unknown force.— But we had "Old Jack" along, and he determined to attack the enemy. Lines of battle were formed sharp shooters thrown out: the command forward ordered, and very soon we had the sausfaction of seeing the Yankees running. The sharp shooters were actively engaged all day, but our line, which was in advance, did not get a single shot, and only once had a glimpse of a Yankee line. We took some one hundred prisoners, and perhaps killed and

The enemy gradually retreated up the Orange Court House and Fredericksburg plank road, until they arrived in the vicinity of Chancellorsville, place, so far as I could see, that consisted of one large brick tavern. Here the enemy had massed his forces and determined to give us battle. His front and right flank were covered with an almost impenetrable wilderness of scrub oak, while a deep swamp was in his immediate front. He occupied the elevated lands beyond. Our line approached their position till within about 600 yards, when night coming on, we were ordered to lie down on our arms and sleep, while "Old Jack" and "Daddy Lee" put their heads together and thought of the morrow. Picket firing was kept up all night, interlarged with an occasional report from artillery; and though the balls would sometimes whistle in dangerous proximity to our heads, yet I think slept as sweetly in that thicket as I ever did in my

By daylight on Saturday morning, we were called to attention and moved by the left flank from the front of the enemy's position. We crossed the plankroad, made a half circle of ten miles, and by 12 o'clock, were in the immediate rear of the enemy and only about three miles from where we started from in the morning. The enemy had not observed the movement, and the 30,000 who occupied this rear position received the first notification, when the signal guns fired for us to advance. Our first on-slaught was terrific. With wild cheers we rushed madly on, and the first line of the enemy broke a the first discharge of our musketry. They fired but few rounds, and then deserted the breastworks which we had approached in rear, and fled to the thick woods that hid their centre. We captured 6 pieces of artillery at this point. Desultory fighting took place along our new formed lines till a late hour that night, but being in the second line of battle, I could not see or learn its results. It was during this night that Jackson lost his arm. He had gone to the front to reconneiter, with his staff.brigade fired a volley at his devoted head. This ac-cident caused the command for the next day to de-volve on the gallant Jeb Stewart, and right honorably he filled it. We lost, perhaps, 500 killed and wounded in the Saturday's fight, while that of the enemy exceeded a thousand with a host of prisoners. Again we lay in a lime of battle, to sleep the night away, but this time on a field our valor had won.

The next morning's sun ushered in the bloodiest battle of this war. The mist had scarce melted away before the dogs of war were let loose. I hardly know how the battle line was formed, as the dispositions were made while ve were sleeping. We were in the second line. I chink A. P. Hill's division was in the first, and Trirable's division in the third. We advanced through, woods and swamps, some two hundred yards in rear of the first lines. Our lines had hardly gone 500 yards before musketry com-menced, and in an hour our first line had repulsed the enemy from their first breastworks. The roar of battle had been incessant, but we had not fired a gun. The first line, after taking the first line of the enemy's breastworks, were exhausted and una-

to their next line, and had there made a stand. We (D. H. Hills eld division,) were ordered to the front. Just here I will describe the position of the enemy. So soon as they found we were in their rear, they changed front, and all night long were busily engaged in making earthworks. Their line of battle extended across the plank road some half mile on each side. Their front was covered with dense thickets of pine and scrub oak, and in this they had built their first breastwork of felled trees and earth. Further on in their rear, at the termination of the woods, they had built another of similar character, while on the high hills in the open fields some 250 yards further in their rear, along the cen-tre of their line, they had erected redoubts for 64 pieces of artillery. The river lay some 3 miles on their then right, and it was just in rear of their line towards the river they had first crossed.

The first correnchments had been taken when we were ordered orward. Our brigade (Ramseur's) occupied the britte so the right of the flank road, directly in sont of the redoubts. We marched steadily forward amid hissing and bursting of shell and whistling bullets until within range of their second breastworks. We were here opened upon by an avalanche of lead, and here we remained for over one hour, our ranks every moment getting thinner, confronting this deadly fire. But we qualled not The third line had been ordered to our support, but were compelled to fall back, the rain of bursting iron was so heavy. Our line was falling back when our gallant Brigadier ordered a charge, and with a wild yell, we dash forward. The enemy fled in dismay at our approach. Our brigade had pierced the centre, their wings gave way, and in a few mo-ments their artillery ceased, and their broken line fled river wards. Our troops then occupied their breastworks and redoubts, and thus ended the fighting for the day except that of artillery and an occasional skirmish. On the field, Gen. Stuart and our Division commander, Rodes, rode up to our brigade and complimented us in the highest manner. It was the proudest minute in my life. But, oh! at what a sacrifice -our brigade is a mere squad. The second regiment carried in 399 men, and only 102 were remaining. It also lost 21 officers, killed and wounded, out of 32, who were present. The 4th regiment lost, if anything, more than the 2d, while the 14th and 30th, though not losing as much as those of the two first named, lost more than any other regiments in our division. A list of casual-ties will be doubtless sent you at an early day.— Our gallant Col. Cox,—a more brave and gallant officer never lived-though not killed nor mortally wounded, is covered with wounds. Col. Grimes was also wounded. Lt. Col. Stallings, of the 2a, was also painfully wounded. Gen. Ramseur was slightly wounded, but never left the field till the

The loss on both sides I cannot tell, as I had no opportunity to go over the field. It will foot up some 15,000 killed, wounded and prisoners on the enemy's side, and perhaps 8 or 9,000 on ours, I

The rest of the day was occupied in reorganizing, and Monday in disposing of our forces for the last grand enslaught that was to exterminate the remainder of Hooker's Grand Army of invasion, but before Gen. Lee had perfected his plans, Hooker, taking advantage of a stormy night, fled across the river, after which we were ordered back to our old

It is said we fought Hooker 60,000 strong, on. Sunday, with only 26,000 men. But our men are invincible in the attack. Nothing can withstand them. What will turn up next, it is impossible to tell, but our little brigade is panting for another chance to avenge the less of so many of our comrades in arms.

GENERAL ITEMS.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL COUNCIL .- At the late session of the Protestant Episcopal Council or Convention for the Diocess of North-Carolins, held at Favetteville, the following delegates were elected to the General Council: Clerical: Rev. Drs. Mason and Hubbard and Rev. Dr. Huske; Lay: Judge Battle, A. J. DeRosset and R. H. Smith. Alternates: Clerical: Rev. Dr. Cheshire and Rev. Messrs. Geer and Watson; Lay: Kemp P. Battle, Hon. J. H. Bryan and Robert Strange. The next Council is to be held in Williamsborough, Granville County, on the 4th Wednes-

The losses of the Stonewall Brigade in the late battles are as follows: Killed 48, wounded 543, missing 24. Gen. Paxton, its Brigadier, was killed. Ramseur's N. C. Brigade took a fortification which the Stonewall Brigade had attempted and failed to take. This fact is the highest praise which could be bestowed on Ramseur's Brigade. We have heard it stated that a portion of Ramseur's Brigade charged through a portion of the Stonewall Brigade to get to the enemy's breastworks. The Richmond Enquirer

"GET THEE BESIND ME, SATAN!"-We learn that the agent of one of our cotton factories in a neighboring County, was approached by a certain merchant and urged to sell him a bale of sheeting. The agent could not do so and comply with previous obligations, and so declined. The merchant then called him behind his counter and showed him some fine silk dresses, and told him he wantd make him a present of one for his wife if he would sell him the bale. The reply of the agent to his tempter was, "Get thee behind me, Satan!" Well answered. The speculator was mistaken in his man that time.

THE DIFFERENCE.-A reliable friend informs us that as a general rule the Destructives in Wilkes Countythere are but few of them there, however-refuse Confederate money, while the Conservatives receive it and pass it among themselves freely, as heretofore The Destructives also sell their produce to speculators at high prices, to avoid seiling it to the government at mederate prices. This is true, as a general rule, as to Destructives everywhere. Three-fourths of them are speculators, or extortioners, or refusers of Confederate money, or skulkers from

DIED OUT WITH THE REPUBLIC.—The National Intelligen cer establishment at Washington City, has recently been sold at auction, under mortgage, to Riggs & Co., Bankers to settle up the estate of the late Joseph Gales. It brought

The New York World publishes a letter from Newbern dated May 6, from which we extract the following: " A sensation was created here by the marriage Unia morning of Charles W. Lawrence, of Boston, a member of the 44th Massachusetta, to the accomplished daugitter of Israel Disosway, a banker in Newbern. After misking a transfer of his property to the bride-groom, the father left our lines with other disloyal citizens."

The General Assembly of the Presby torian Church of the Confederate States, recently in session in Columbia, 8. C., appointed Charlotte, N. C., as the place for the next meeting of the General Assembly.

FROM EASTERN NORTH-CAROLINA. - A leiger from an officer in Ransom's brigade at Kruston, May 12th, says: "Yesterday the two brigades (ours and Daniel's) were ordered out to witness the execution of two condemned deserters The poor creatures are said to have thought, up to the moment of being brought out to the field, that they would be reprieved. Five balls passed through the chest of one and feur through that of the other. It was a shocking sight. Thope never to see another such." PROMOTED. -- Sergt. Major H. McEachern, of the 51st, to

a Brevet Second Lieuteuancy in company D, same regiment. Lieut. McEachern served with the 24th in Western Virginis, and is a well-tried soldier.

Mrs. Mary L. Hall has been appointed postmistress at Wilkesborough, N. C., in place of Calrin J. Cowles, Esq.,

Capt. William J. Honston, of Duplin, now in service, is 'a candidate for Congress in the 3d district of this State.

GENERAL JACKSON. The secular papers have already conveyed to most of our readers the sad intelligence of the death of this brave and beloved man, which took place on Sunday, the 10th instant, at the house of Mr. Chan-dler, near Guinea's Station. The blow is so heavy and stunning that we have not the heart to dwell upon it, or to give him the tribute which his memory deserves. A braver, better man has never laid his life on the altar of human liberty, and his death, as far as man can see, is an irreparable loss. His high religious character, his courage, skill, rapidity of motion, and marvellous success, had given him a hold on the army such as no other man had, and it was felt that his very name was a symbol of victory. There was no man who inspired the enemy with so much terror, or for whom they had in their secret hearts a more unbounded respect.

But it may be that we had begun to rely on his

great name instead of that of the Lord our God, and to teach us the lesson of absolute reliance on himself. God has removed our beloved and idolised General. We cannot now attempt to fathom this great sorrow, or interpret its meaning, but we know that it is right, and we bow in silent and sad wub-

The immediate cause of his death was pneumon which his system, prostrated by the wounds and characteristic fact that the cold which issued in this pneomonia was contracted by his unselfish anxiety for the health of some young members of his staff. The night before the battle was spent on the field, and having no extra covering at all, after great urgency, he accepted the cape of one of his aids, but in a short time arose and gently laid it over the young man, and spent the night just as he was. This exposure produced a cold which ended in

cteristic incident occurred that is worthy of record. bility and issue of a battle, when he became un-usually excited. After talking it over fully, he paused, and with a deep humility and reverence said, "My trust is in God," then as if the sound of battle was in his ear, he raised himself to his tallest stature, and with flashing eyes and a face all blazing with the fire of the conflict, he exclaimed, "I wish they would come." This humble trust in God, combined with the spirit of the war-horse whose neck is "clothed with thunder," and who smelleth the battle afar off, the thunder of the captains and the shouting," made that rare and ofty type of martial prowess that has shrined Jackson among the great heroes of the world. Trust in God and eagerness for the fray were two of the great elements of that marvellous success that seemed to follow him like a star, so that he was never defeated, or failed in anything he undertook.

After he was wounded he retained his cheerfulness, and remarked to a friend the pleasurableness

of the sensations in taking chloroform; stating that he was conscious of everything that was done to him, that the sawing of his bone sounded to him like the sweetest music, and every sensation was Conversing with an aid he pointed to his mutila-

as a great misfortune; I regard it as one of the greatest blessings of my life." Mr. S. remarked "all things work together for good, to those that love God." "Yes, yes," he emphatically said, "that's it, that's it."

When Gen. Lee wrote him that beautiful note, so characteristic of his own generosity and worth: "GENERAL—I have just received your note in-forming me that you were wounded. I cannot ex-press my regret at the occurrence. Gould I have dictated events, I should have chosen for the good of the country to have been disabled in your stoad I congratulate you upon the victory which is due

to your skill and energy." After hearing it read he said with his usual modesty and reverence, "General Lee should give the glory to God." He always seemed jealous for the glory of his Saviour.

When it was told him that Gen. Stunte led his old Stonewall Brigade to the charge with the watch word, "charge and remember Jackson," and that inspired by this they made so brilliant and resistless an onset, he was deeply moved; and said, "it was just like them, it was just like them. They are a noble body of men." He was deeply affected by Gen. Paxton's death.

His mind ran very much on the Bible and religious topics. He inquired of Lieut S., a theological student on his staff, whether they had ever de bated in the Seminary the question, whether those who were miraculously cured by Jesus ever had a "I do not think," he said "they could have returned, for the power was too great. The poor paralytic would never again shake with palsy. Oh! for infinite power!"

He endeavored to cheer those who were around him. Noticing the sadness of his beloved wife, he said to her tenderly, "I know you would gladly give your life for me, but I am perfectly resigned. Do not be sad, I hope I shall recover. Pray for me, but always remember in your prayer to use the petition, thy will be done." Those who were around him noticed a remarkable development of tenderness in his manner and feelings during his illness, that was a beautiful mellowing of that iron sternness and imperturbable calm that characterised him in his military operations. Advising his wife in the event of his death to return to her father's house, he remarked: "You have a kind and a good father; but there is no one so kind and good as your heavenly Father." When she told him that the doctors did not think he could live two hours, although he did not expect himself to die, he replied, "it will be infinite gain to be translated to heaven and be with Jesus." He then said he had much to say to her, but was too weak.

He had always desired to die, if it were God's will, on the Sabbath, and seemed to greet its light that day with speculiar pleasure, saying with evident delight, "it is the Lord's day," and inquired anxiously what provision had been made for preaching to the army, and having ascertained that ar rangements were made, he was contented. Dethe last two days, prevented some of the utterances of his faith which would otherwise have doubtless been made. His thoughts vibrated between religious subjects and the bettle-field, now asking some question about the Bible, or church history, and then giving an order, "pass the infantry to the front," "tell Major Hawks to send forward provisions to the men," "let us cross the river and rest under the shade of the trees," until at last his gallant spirit gently passed over the dark river, and entered on its rest where the tree of life is blooming beside the crystal river in the better country.

Thus has passed away, this high-souled, heroic man, falling like Sidney and Hampden in the beginning of the struggle, leaving to those who survive him a name and memory, that under God may compensate for his early and to us apparently, untimely fall. A little child of the family, when the here was dying, was taunted with Jackson's wound by some of the prisoners who were collected there awaiting transportation. "We have a hundred Jackson's left if he does die," was the heroic reply of the child. And so we trust it will be. The spin it of Jackson will be breathed into a thousand hearts which will emulate his bravery, and seek to make up for his loss, and in the end his memory and glory, his boly life, his manly piety, and his glorious death may be a richer blessing to us than if his life had been spared. He has shown the way to victory, and we trust that many a gallant spirit will come forward eagerly to tread it, and that our dead there shall be worth to us more than a host of living ones. It will be if we copy his plety as well as his brave-ry, and like him cherish that feeling that he so strikingly expressed as he paced his tent before the battle, "My trust is in God—I wish they would battle, "I

We hope to present our readers soon with other and fuller particulars in regard to this Christian hero, from abler pens than our ewn, so that we will

not enlarge further. His remains were received in Richmond with the deep'st sorrow. Every place of business was closed, and anxious and tearful crowds gazed on his coffin as if it contained one who was more than a friend to them. A large civic and military procession was made on Tuesday, after which his remains lay in state in the Capitol, and were visited by thousands, and many a tear dropped over the dust of the honored

We are unwilling to add anything to these statements that seems captious, and yet we cannot avoid saying that it was very remarkable, even as a matter of taste, that funeral honors should have been paid to one of the most God-fearing and religious men in the Confederacy, here in its Capitol, without as much acknowledgement of God and religion as would have been made in Paris or Pekin, not even the poor compliment that is usually given by assign-ing a place in procession to the clergy. This ignoring of religion did not take place in the case of other distinguished men to whom funeral honors have been paid here, and why it should have taken place in regard to one of the holiest and best of them. all, we can only leave our readers to conjecture. It is true that he was not a member of the same church with some of these distinguished men to whom those honors were paid, but we do not see that this fact should have doomed him to a funeral pageant with no recognition of religion in it. Certain it is; that could the hero himself have spoken he would have spurned any honors to himself which whether by thoughtlessness or design, involved a slight on that religion of which he was so bright an ornament, and so devoted a disciple.—Central Presbyterian.

The Dumb Child.

The following stanzas, though published long ago, will never grow old. There is the soul of poetry in them, which is immortal:— · She is my only girl:

I asked for her as some most precious thing, For all unfinished was love's jewelled ring, 'Till this soft pearl;
The shade that time brought forth, I could not see,

How frail, how perfect, seemed the gift to me ! Oh! many a soft old tune used to sing upto that deadened ear, And suffered not the lightest footstep near, Lest she might wake too soon; And hushed her brothers laughter while she lay; Ah! needless care! I might have let them play!

'Twas long, e'er I believed That this one daughter might not speak to me : Waited and watched, God knows how patiently; How willingly deceived: Vain love was long the untiring nurse of faith,

And tended hope until it starved to death. Oh! if she could but hear For one short hour, till I her tongue might trach To call me mother, in the broken speech That thrills the mother's ear ! Alas! those sealed lips may ne'er be stirred To the deep music of that lovely word.

My heart is sorely tried. To see her kneel, with such a reverent air Beside her brothers, at their evening prayer; Or lift those earnest eyes
To watch our lips, as the our words she knew; Then move her own, as she were speaking, too.

I've watched her looking up To the bright wonder of a sunset sky, With such a depth of meaning in her eye, That I could almost hope
The struggling soul would burst its binding cords, And the long pent-up thoughts flow forth in words.

The song of bird and bee, The chorus of the breezes, streams, and groves, Are wasted melody
To her; the world of sound a tuneless void,

Her face is very fair! Her blue eyes beautiful! of finest mold.
The soft white brow, o'er which in waves of gold Ripples her shining hair ! Alas! this lovely temple closed must be, For He who made it, keeps the master key.

While even silence hath its charm destroyed.

Wills He the mind within Should from earth's Babel-clamor be kept free, E'en that His still small voice and step might be Heard at its inner shrine, Through that deep hush of soul, with clearer thrill?

Then should I grieve? O murmuring heart, be still! She seems to have a sense . Of quiet gladness in her noiseless play; She hath a pleasant smile-a gentle way Whose voiceless eloquence
Touches all hearts; though I had once the fear That e'en her father would not care for her.

Thank God, it is not so ! And when his sons are playing merrily, She comes and leans her head upon his knee-Oh! at such times. I know By his full eye, and tones subdued and mild How his heart yearns towards his silent child.

Not of all gifts bereft! E'en now, how could I say she did not speak? What real language lights her eye and cheel., And renders thanks to Him who lets Unto her soul, yet open avenues For joy to enter, and for love to use.

And God in love doth give To her defect, a beauty of its own, And we, a deeper tenderness have known Through that for which we grieve. Yet shall the seal be melted from her ear! Yes, and my voice shall fill it, but-"not here." When that new sense is given,

What rapture will its first experience be, That never woke to meaner melody Than the rich songs of heaven! To hear the full-toned anthem swelling round, While angels teach the eestacies of sound !-The best comment which we can make upon the

shameful proceedings of General Burnside and the administration against Mr. Vallandigham, is in the following language once used by Daniel Webster:

"It is the ancient and undoubted prerogative of the people to canvass public measures and the de-merits of public men. * * It is as undoubt-ed as the right of breathing the air or walking on the earth. Belonging to private life as a right, it belongs to public life as a duty, and it is the last duty which those whose representative i am shall find me to abandon. Aiming at the courteous and temperate in its use great when the right itself is questioned, I shall place myself on the extreme boundary of my right, and bid defiance to any arm that would move me from my ground.

This high constitutional privilege I shall defend and exercise within this house, and in all places, in time of peace, of war, and at all times. * should I leave no other inheritance to my children, by the blessing of God I will leave them the inheritance of free principles, and the example of a manly, independent and constitutional defence of them." independent and of Daniel Webster.

We learn that his Excellency, Gov. Vance, for renewing the embargo on the exportation of certain articles of prime necessity from this State, has come in for a pretty large amount of abuse by some who were immediate fire-eaters and cockade wearers, but who have never yet risked their precious carcases. within the range of Yankee bullets. There is another noticeable fact ; these complainers are smone those who voted against Gov. Vance, and are anxious to speculate and oppress the poor by demanding fifty dollars for a barrel of flour. They may rave and rant to their heart's content, the Gover-nor will do right in this matter, and the people the only source of power in North Carolina, will stand by him—yes, the good and the great to a man, will array themselves by his side. Let these croakers and oppressors of the people be marked.—Salisbury Watchman.

A menster turtle was captured in Skipper cre Florida, on the 29th of last menth. It weigh 780 pounds, measured six feet, eleven inches, fre tip of nose to point of tail, eight feet from tip to tip of front fins, or claws, four feet eight toches of rear fins, ten litches in breadth of head, thirty-six inches across the chest, and six fest and eleven inches in circumference.